NEW YORK'S SENATORS SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

Features, Traits and Records of Picturesque and Leading Figures in the Field of State Legislation.

MEN WHO MAKE LAWS.

Old Methods of the Lobby Compared with Those of To-Day.



TRENGTH is the feature of this Senate.

The thirty-two men who represent the peoupper house of the Legislature, whatever may be their individual characteristics, are a brainy lot of men. Perhaps a new appor-

tionment of the State may change it, but as it is now the republican side is the abler. The democrate have some men of force, and in

personal character they outrank their opponents. There are hotheads in the Senate and there are

In appearance the Senate is imposing. The sests are allotted by districts and not by parties, so that friend and fee sit side by side around the circle. Two-fifths are young men, two-fifths middle aged and the remainder grave and dignified sentors. Ex-Judge Robertson is the shepherd of the flock, and Norton Chase, of Albany, is the youngest lamb. NOT PAST PRAYING FOR.

Every effort is made by the State to keep the Senate straight. They have the benefit of prayers every morning, for which the State pays \$3 a pray. There is no regular chaplain, a local clergyman being called in daily.

One of Albany's ministers, thinking the Senate a hard lot, replied, when asked to serve, that he begged to be excused, as even prayer in such a place would be wasted. This was perhaps a little severe, as this Senate is not the worst that ever sat in Albany and in fact is a fairly good representative body of men.

The most striking thing to a visitor, and the one that first catches the eye and ellots remark, is the presiding officer's mustache.

There is more to the Lieutenant Governor than mustache. General Edward F. Jones presides over the Senate with an iron hand in a velvet glove. At the end of this session he expects to exchange the glove for a harvest mitten. As the farmers' hope he "calcuates" to give the iron hand full play as Covernor. DEEPUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

In his daily contact with the Senators, the General is always dignified and courteous. He makes some very peculiar breaks occasionally, but, on the whole, he is a good presiding officer and every Senator likes him. The stormier the scenes in the Senate, the cooler is Jones. On one memorable occasion, Jones was so stubborn as to absolutely refuse to entertain an appeal of "Uncle George"

"I will come up there and drag you out of your chair!" exclaimed "Uncle George," dancing around

With perfect calmness Jones let the gavel fall and said, "If some Senator will make the proper notion we will lay all

other business on the taole and attend to this." There was a roar, in which even "Uncle George" joined. Jones evidently thought Erwin while ready for the fray he did not propose to sac-Senate by having such a row without its being formally declared the regu-

lar order of business.

Jones was born in Utica in 1828, but his childhood was apent in Massachu-LIEUT. GOV. JONES. For years he has

usen a successful scale manufacturer in Binghampton. He gets the sobriquet of "Pay the

was spent in Massachus HECT. GOV. JONES.
seath. For years he has
usen a successful scale manufacturer in Binghampton. He gets the sobriquet of "Pay the Freight Jones" from the legend that his advertisements hear.

Jones was publicly said by President Lincoln to have saved the Capitol through his prompt arrival with the Sixth Massachusests reciment in April, 1861. Colouel Jones, with his command, answered the call for 15,000 three months' volunteers. They were the first troops to reach Washington, and their passage through Baltimove in defance of an angry mob has become historic.

At the end of three months' gallant service Jones personally recruited the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers and fought for three years' along the Gulf. He was mustered out of the service as a brevet brigadier general.

Jones has also done some hard fighting in the political arona, but his hardest battles are ahead of him. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature smortly after the jeft the army and just before he moved to Singhamton. Platt beat him for Congress in 1874. He has been twice elected Lieutenant Gweener on the ticket with Hill, and in 1878 he outstripped his mats, leading the Governor by over 3,000 votes.

Jones is sedulously courting the favor of the farmers, the veterans and the old firemen of the farmers, the veterans and the old firemen of the farmer, the veterans and the old firemen of the farmer, and yet it will be a question whether the party managers dare ignore his claims.

Take him all Nature and the house of personal literity and ample means. Years personal literity and the literity of the Sanate, and the wisdom of the choice is often shown in th

dead earnest. He can talk most eloquently about the honest farmer and the downtrodden people of the country, but he prefers to pass most of his time in New York. Uncle George desilebts to get into the Lieutenant Governor's pulpit, He was Speaker of the Assembly in 1885, in which body he savred six consecutive terms. He has had two terms in the Senate and hopes to have another. Uncle George was born in St. Lawrence County and lives at Pottsdam. He is a lawren; and while he is known as a Platt man he is for George Erwin every time. Just now the wind is blowing toward Miller and Uncle George is veering with it.

THE DEMOCRAT FROM MOKROE.

An entirely different type of man is the Senator representing the Monroe district, Donald McNaughton. He is an old school democrat and gentleman as well. A pleasanter, more genial or more companionable man never lived. He is the only democrat who can carry the republican strenghold in which he lives, but he finds no trouble in reversing a majority of 3,700 in a total vote of only 32,000. McNaughton, while one of the quietost of Senators, gots more hills through the Legislature and the Executive Chamber than any other representative at the capital. He is always at work for his consilhuents, and one of "McNaughton's little billis" is always sure to go through with a laugh. The laugh is never regretted, for the bilis are always for local improvement and contain no snares. In appearance the Senator is a patriarch. He and Judge Robertson are the venerable men of the Senate. McNaughton is a native of Mcnroe county, and has been more or less in local public life for forty years. He still lives in his native town, Wheatland, which was settled by his ainsmen from Perthshire, Scotiand. In 1820 the citizens of Wheatland gave him a law library in recognition of his public services. His office is in Rochester, and he



SENATOR M'NAUGHTON.

is president of the Scottish Society and a trustee in organizations all over the county.

Ex-Judge Robertson is the father of the Senate in both age and years of service. Beginning in 1854, he has served sixteen years in that body, eight of which he was president pro tem. He was in the Assemblies of 1849 and 1850. He was repeatedly a delegate to whige conventions and saw the birth of the republican party.

The Judge has had an eventful political life. He has been the cause of events which have shaped the history of his party in the State. His appointment by Garfield as Collector of the Port of New York precipitated the breach between Conkling and the administration which has brought the ropublican party to its present low ebb in the Empire State. His failure to attend the Republican State Convention of 1882, at Saratoga, where Folger was nominated, wrecked Arthur's administration and gave Cleveland the tremendous majority which swept him to the White House.

In the State Senate the Judge is as gentle as a May morning. He is dignified, courteous and seemingly yielding, but with his eye on the main purpose, which he generally accomplishes. Of is more potent with him than fire. He is a native of Westchester, of which he was County Judge for twelve years, and he was a Representative in the Fortieth Congress.

In personal character the Judge stands very high. He is very valuable on the Judiciary Committee, and probably does more actual work than any other Senator.

HAPID TRANSIT'S CONVERT.

Titus Sheard represents Warner Miller's district. He is a firm friend of that leader. The absence from the Senate of Sheard last session, through sickness, prevented New York from getting rapid trausit. Without him the other Miller Senators did not dare stand up against Platt on this or any other question. This year Sheard took an immediate stand for rapid transit, and his attitude inspired his factional colleagues with the courage of their convictions.

ins tactions: convections.

Sheard is a manufacturer. He was born in England. Coming to this country at the age of fifteen, he went to Little Falls, where he has since resided. He began by working in the mills and is now president of the Little Falls Knitting Mill Company. With the exception of voting for Horace Greeley he has always been a consistent republican.

He was three times elected to the Assembly and was Speaker in 1884. Sheard is eminently a practical man, with great force of character and not a little shrewdness. He seldom indulges in oratory, but when he does his speaches are to the point and are listened to with attention and respect.

The leader of the rural democratic Senators and one looked up to by all is John J. Linson, of Kingston.

Senator Linson is a democrat who will be heard from as the party goes on from victory to victory in the State. No man in the Senate possesses more common sense than he, and the character of no man is higher. Linson is reserved in manuer, rarely rising to speak, but very watchful of legislation. When he does address the Senate his words are listened to with more attention than perhaps any other democrat, because he is not a partisan and what he says is sound in law, fact and reason.



The upper district of New York has a good looking representative in Senator Eugene E. Ives. Hosy cheeked and always acraputously attired, Ives makes a good appearance among the graybeards of the Senate. He possesses considerable merit as a talker and is one of Cantor's most able heutenants. He has not the cautionsness of Cantor preferring to annihilate an enomy rather than to circumvent him. There are daily duels between Passett and Ives, with honors about even. Isoid transit has no firmer friend or more realous advocate than the young Senator. Ives wen his squrs in the Assembly, in which he served two terms from the Nineteenth district. In his last term it was through his efforts that the Pool bill was passed, to which his name is now linked.

The Senator from the Seventh. George Francia Roesch, is an able debater and a jainstaning representative in the Assembly, in which he served three terms. This is his first experience in the Senate care to arouse him, and as he is of modest disposition his voice is selden heard. Roesch, is of German descent and a self-anade man, His legislative training legan in the Assembly, in which he served three terms. This is his first experience in the Senate, for which he is well equipped, doesn't disposition his voice is selden heard. Roesch is of German descent and a self-anade man, His legislative training legan in the Assembly, in which he served three terms. This is his first experience in the Senate, for which he is well equipped, do not describe the control of the served three terms. This is his first experience in the Senate, for which he is well equipped, do not determine the senate in public life he has the good sense not price for play.

The four hundred has a representative in the Senate in public life he has the good sense not price for play.

The tour hundred has a self-anade man, his is a first he took his seat a Senator thought he would have some fun with "fixed," as some of the environs term him. In less than one round "lizite," by an apt reply made him conclude t



of the thunder and lightning school. The Senate ceiling is sixty feet his h. but Brown goes way beyond that and reaches into the clouds in his frequent bursts of oratory. There is not a mare conscientious, attentive and thoroughly good Senator than Brown. He can't stand pettiness in anything. If he suspects that there is a job in and starth to pieces in denoting it. It does not make any difference whether the job is Tammany's or not. Brown is just as likely to hurl his thunderbolts of eloquence, in a voice which makes the chamber vibrate, at a Tammany scheme as he is to shrived up with indignant scorn republicans whom he suspects of underhandednoss.

The Senator from the Fifth is an editor and publisher. His father fed his flocks on the Green Mountains and moved to Ohio, where young Brown received his education and became a school teacher. He was teaching school in Mississippi when thee war broke out, but. Sagreeing with the Southern leaders, he came North and went to the war with an Ohio regiment. The Colonel established the Youngstown Fadicator, an influential Ohio democratic paper, and was a member of the Senate from Abbany to Washington.

A sturdy German represents the Ninth district in the Senate. Charles A Stadler is a man of much Social prominence among his fellow countrymen in New York, and a jolly member of the Senate. Charles A Stadler is a man of much Social prominence among the intamous cable grab.

The most noteworthy event in the brist career of John F. Ahern, the Senator from the Sixth district, is the drubbing he gave Thomas F. Grady who previously represented the district. Grady was deemed invincible, but Ahern's plurality was spice. Ahern is the County Democracy in the Genator The only business of the work of the first the drubbing he gave Thomas F. Grady who previously represented the district. Grady was deemed invincible, but Ahern's plurality was spice. Ahern is the County Democracy in the Genator The only business of the Resils to recognize the fact that the enemies of a measure he must vo

Now the lobbyist stays in his room at the hotel

Now the londyist stays in his room at the notes and his agents are mombers themselves. Under Platt's management a number of these member lobbyists have secured a hold in politics and manage to get themselves elected year after year. It is the old system over again of the robber barons of the Middle Ages. They followed the king when he needed them for war, but in times of peace they levied tribute on the people.

levied tribute on the people.

OID STYLE LORDITIST VERSUS NEW.

On the whole, if there is anything to admire in scoundrels the old style lobbyist was much the better fellow. He did not pose as a reformer, nor was he cloaked by an eath and the dignity of office. Everybody knew what he was, he operated openly and those who did not care for his society were able to give him a wide berth.

But the new lobbyist is sickening in his hypocrisy. Sworn to protact the interests of the State and shielded by his office as a representative, he is like a thief in a family. Many reputable members know all about these men and detest them, but the "courtesy" among public men is so great that they associate with them and at times feel called upon to defend them.

Bad as are some of the New York city representatives, they are Sunday school teachers in comparison with some sent from Brooklyn and country districts.

The rise and progress of this new method of

son with some sent from Brooklyn and country districts.

The rise and progress of this new method of lobbying has given birth to numerons "strikers."

THE STAILE BYEL.

That is the name given to a representative who introduces bills apparently for a good object, but really to be paid by corporations to prevent their passage. In this line none excel the New Yorkers in ingenuity.

A member introduces a bill right after an accident in New York requiring the adoption of expensive safeguards on every street railway in the city, or a bill making it a felony to pack pictures in cigarette packages. Both of these bills are seemingly in the interest of the public. One would protect life and the other health by curtailing the sale of cigarettes.

life and the other health by curtailing the sale of cigarettes.

The bills are of course announced in the newspapers as news and go to the proper committees. The companies interested note with alarm the pending legislation and hasten to Albany to argue with the introducor. If the "arguments" are sufficient the bill perishes in committee. No one interferes with another member's legislation, and he has it in his power to kill or advance what he himself has introduced.

COURTESY MISPLACED.

Again it must be said that resultable members see these outrages committed every day of the session, but "courtesy," the curse of legislative life, makes them smile where they should denounce and expose.

them smile where they should denounce and expose.

So great has this "strike" evil become that corporations are now compelled to employ agents to watch legislation for them. These corporation agents are hard working, bonest fellows—In fact, they must be such to get the catro of the Chambers and the privilege of examining bills on the desk. Their sole duty is to examine every bill when introduced, and if it concerns any of the interests of their employers they send its copy at once to headquarters. Then they follow the bills, reporting every night on a regularly propared schedule the progress and status of each one of the measures. It is not their business to interfere in the progress of these bills, to speak for or against them, or to do any lobbying on them whatever.

I know men of high character who are corporation agents who make a good income in this line. They go to New York in the fall, see as many corporations as they can, make arrangements for reporting on legislation during the session, stipulating only that they shall not be required to help make or block any legislation. In a word, they are watchdogs, and member lobbying and strikers have necessitated their employ.

The newspaper lobbyist, once numerous, has almost completely disappeared. The personnel of the reportorial staft has improved wonderfully of late years.



WATCHING HER PET BILL.

The standard is now so high among the correspondents that any one snapected of the slightest deviation from the straight path is put into Covenity by his associates and wears the mark of Cain, this influence is lost and he is made the object of supreme contempt. If the members had the "internal health" the corps of correspondents preserve they would not long include a "striker" in their number. "Courtesy" with correspondents does not wink at rescality.

There are some alleged correspondents with whom the regulars never associate. These men are broken down journalists who have become petty lobbyists and keep up a connection with some tulpenny sheet to get the privilege of the floor.

They say there is asways a woman in the case.

from the penny sheet to get the privilege of the froor.

They say there is always a woman in the case. There are three of them here. Two are buds and one is a full grown blossom. All seem to be equally popular with certain members. They are present at every session and are always on the floor and never in the ladles' gallery. I notice that the New York members have very little to say to them, but the countrymen look at them as fashion plates. Some say these "ladles" are lobbyists and others say thoy are not.

Another feature of the annual session is the presence of a number of small try lawyers who hang around getting up investigation committees in the hope of being employed as counsel. Falling in that they immediately offer their services to the people who are to be investigated.

FIRST CRISIS OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

Henry Cabot Lodge Tells How the House Made Jefferson President.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF HISTORY.

Momentous Six Days' Struggle Between Burr and Jefferson Ended by Hamilton and Morris.

Dramatic scenes in a modern parliamentary body are usually associated in our minds with the passage of some great measure, with some brilliant debate, or some remarkable display of eloquence. It is natural that this should be the case, for these are the incidents that necessarily arise from the essential functions of a legislative assembly which settles the questions before it by voting and debate.

In the United States, however, owing to the provisions of the constitution, the most exciting scenes and some of the most important single acts of the House of Representatives have come from the exercise of a power which lies outside the ordinary duties inseparable from all parliamentary bodies.

Under certain conditions specified by the constitu-tion it becomes the duty of the House, voting by States and not by members, to decide who shall be President of the United States for the ensuing four years. Then upon their decision hangs the fate of parties and of policies, and sometimes of conflicting principles of government. Three times has this grave duty develved upon the

House, and on two of those three occasions the coun try passed through a crisis in which lurked serious peril of peace, stability and order, and where at the same time the good sense and fine temper of the American people under great stress were admirably

In these periods of trial the House necessarily be-

shown.

In these periods of trial the House necessarily became the centre where all contending passions and interests of the hour met. There are no others of higher importance in the history of the lower branch of Congress. The first came at the very beginning almost of our career under the constitution of 1789, just at the moment when the country first changed from one party to another.

DEMOCHAT AND FEDERALIST.

The federalists had been defeated and the democrates were victorious, and yet the democratic President had not been elected by the elections held in the fall of the year 1800. If any President ought to have been elected by a popular vote it should have been the founder and the idol of the democratic party, and yet it is none the less true that Thouras Jefferson, technically speaking, was not elected President by the people. He was chosen in the House of Representatives, voting by States, and the election devolved on that body on account of the form of the constitutional provision as first adopted.

To-day the amendment which grew out of this election makes the conditions that sent it to the House impossible. The constitution originally provided that the electors should be President and that the candidate having the highest number of votes between two candidates does not seem to have occurred to the framers, and yet, remote a stock of the chance of snoh an examination of the chance of the chance of the chance of the chanc

Infortunately, the contest preceding the election had been extremely bitter, and the federalists, who hated Jefferson with peculiar intensity, felt now the added sting of knowing that they had gone to defeat largely through their own dissensions. They therefore lent a willing ear to the suggestion that they should make an effort in the House when they had a majority of members to elect Burr instead of Jefferson.

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BURR AGAINST JEFFERSON.

How far Burr simulated the movement it is impossible to say. Ho wrote a letter in Decomber. 1800, before the result was accurately known, in which he disclaimed all desire to enter into competition with Jefferson if they should have an equal voice, but Burr's character was such that no safe conclusion can be drawn from a declaration which, under any circumstances, was an advoit move. There can be little doubt of the general fact that he and his friends were intriguing for nis election, and that they held out inducements to the federalists (or excenge was so strong as it was in the defeated party at that moment, and the federalists generally fell in readily with the idea. Jefferson, for his part, was in a state of great nervousness, not a little alarmed and by no means lifle.

Among the people generally the excitement increased as the day for counting the electronal vota drew near, and it was seen that although the federalists did not control enough States to elect Burr by themselves, they nevertheless controlled enough votes to make a deadlock and force either the election of Burr or an interregoum by carrying the contest beyond the 4th of March.

At last the eventful day came.

The votes were counted on the 11th of February, and it being found that Jefferson and Burr had an equal number, the House retired to perform their constitutional duty of choosing the President.

CONGRESI IN "THE OVEX."

At that time the north wing of the old Capitol in Washington had alone been built, and during the previous session the Seasts and House and the Supreme Court had all assembled there. In 1801, however, the House met in a temporary building known as "The Oven," from its peculiar shape, which stood on the site of the pougle should be carried out in good faith, or whether it should be sacrificed to the spirit of party revense.

The federalists,

should be President of the United States—whether the will of the people should be carried out in good faith, or whether it should be sacrificed to the spirit of party revence.

The federalists, who had a majority of members, although not of States, passed a resolution that the House should remain in session continuously until a choice was made. This move was considered to be in the interests of Burr, and in accordance with the resolution the House sat without a break until the following day, and took twenty-nine ballots without reaching a choice. Then the strain because too much for many of the members, some of whom were ill and brought there at great risk to their bealth, and the resolution for a continuous session was exaded by taking recesses.

The crisis which had thus arisen was one of the gravest which the country has ever met, equalled only by the contested election of 1876. As the deadlock continued public feeling began to run very high, and threats were beard of a resort to arms in case the federalists prevented a choice and allowed the 4th of March to pass with the election still undecided.

Day after day the members assembled in the House and successive ballots were taken with the same dreary result. It became apparent that the federalist States, which were voting for Burr, could not get the accessions necessary to nominate him unless they could force it by continuing the deadlock beyond the danger line.

What propositions Burr then made will never be known, for he had the conspirator's talent for secrecy. Jefferson, however, who was now thoroughly frightened, made advances, and offered assurances which years afterward became public through the sworn restinouty of Mr. Bayard, who, in 1801, controlled the vote of the State of Delsware in the House.

It was not, however, the assurances of Mr. Jefferson or the intrigues of Mr. Burr which finally saveit the country from the danger which was impeding. To their volces the party which held the country in that critical time had not.

HAMILITOR TURNS THE TIDE

federalist divines of New England loved to depict as the head of the democratic party. He knew that Jefferson was a statesman who could be trusted not to endanger the great principles of the government, and he knew further what was most important of all—that to attempt to defeat the will of the people would bring on a revolution with no better foundation than greed for revenge on the part of the defeated party. He therefore wrote urgently to all his friends in Washington, warning them against Burr and urging the election of Jefferson. In this he was seconded by Gouvernour Morris, at that time a Senator from New York, and the result was that after the balloting had proceeded for five days Mr. Bayard and one or two others who controlled the votes of two or three States determined to active the question and declined to protract the hopeless and despersate struggle any further.

On the 17th of February, on the thirty-sixth ballot.

States determined to sattle the question and declined to protract the hopeless and desperate struggle any further.

On the 17th of February, on the thirty-sixth ballot, Morris, of Vermont, was absent and two Maryland federalists put in blank ballots, which gave the votes of these States to Jefferson, in addition to Delaware, and which elected him.

REVOLUTION GRAZED.

Thus the fight ended. The tension had been extreme. For six days the Hours had been in session and all public business was at a standstill. Members dangerously ill were brought there on their beds to vote, and no man could say whether he issue of the conflict would be a continuance of constitutional government or a revolution.

Virginia and Fennaylvania were ready to take up arms, and in the former State the millita was actually gathered for service.

Foctunately the patriotism and wisdom of the great federalist leaders prevailed, and the country possess safely through a crists which threatened its existence.

The balloting in itself was not a very exciting thing to wileses, but the interests at stake during those six days placed them among the most important acts that the Hoose of Representatives has ever witnessed or taken part in.

The really memorable facts were the self-restraint and patience of the American people, who bore the strain without precipitating revolution, and thus gave the first proof under their new government of the political capacity and sound sense which have carried them since through even severer trials than this, and which thus far have made the government of the United States under the constitution the success which all men know to-day.

GASTRONOMIC OUTRAGE

THE BILL BROW : BANQUET VIEWED IN THE CLEAR, C LD LIGHT OF EPICUBEAN SENSE. With the exception of the names of the special erands of champagnes served, here is a copy of the

now famous three thousand dollar political ban-quet which was given by Colonel William L. Brown at the Manhatian Club, January 31, to Governor David B. Hill, Grover Cleveland and the Governors of the Manhattau Club.

Caviar on toast. Anchovy toast, Bologna.

Caviar on toast. Anchovy toast, Bologna.

Small Blue Flor de Jerez.

Small Blue Florita. Mentracnat. 1870.

Clear Green Turtle. Purcea la "Jackson." Sherry Apostoles.

Celery. Olives. Eadishes. Sancisson.

Broiled Smells, a la maitre d'hôtel.

Boiled Codish. Hollandaise.

Cummber Salad. 1875 Indesheimer.

Bouché à la Financière. Champagne.

Fresh Mushroems au gratin. Champagne.

Cold Quail in jelly.

Celery Salad Mayonnaisa.

Saddie of Mutton. Currant Jelly.

Peinte Croqueties. Siewed Turnipa in cream.

Brussels Sprouts. Champagne.

Terrapin à la Chesapeake.

Mong Bothes, Ob. La! La!

Mong Sonde. Siewed Turnipa in cream.

Sweet Peintoe Sauce.

Sweet Peintoe Sauce.

Sweet Peintoe Sauce.

Littues Salad. 1877 Chambertin Magnum.

Camembert. Requesfort.

Camembert. Requesfort.

Coffee.

Liqueurs.

There were iwonty-nine guests at table, the diu-

There were twenty-nine guests at table, the dinner therefore cost over \$100 per cover. Its promoters intended that when future historians wrote up the history of famous feasts the Bill Brown Banquet would be referred to as the great-

Weeks of proliminary work was done in the preparation of the menu, and when the work was mpleted it was voted to be the grandest gustatory

completed it was voted to be the grandest guatatory evolution of the Nineteenth century. It was quietly minapered that the dinner would be the wonder of the age.

From what I know of dinners it was and is the gastronomic wonder of this or any other age.

Stripped of all its political significance and viewed only from a gastronomic standpoint it was the most outrageous specimen of opicurean architecture that has been seen for many a day. Had this mens existed when "Fin-Bea" wrote his "Book of Menua" he would have unquestionably considered it a rare prize for a scrap book of gastronomic horrors.

STARVATION ESCAPED.

the kitchen they were submitted to the host or hosters for inspection and revision. In these good old days the bead of the househeld was familiar with the poetry of dining and it, went very hard with the clerk of the kitchen if any of the old and well defined rules or laws of culinary harmony were broken or infringed upon in the slightest de-gree.

with the cierk of the kitchen if any of the old and well defined rules or laws of culinary harmony were broken or infringed upon in the slightest degree.

These laws, made originally by the Florentines and introduced into France by Catherine de Medio, were perfected to the highest degree of good taste and epicurean judgment. No professor of harmonics could be more exact in his art than these cierks of the kitchen were compelled to be with those who were under them.

The poetry of dining then meant and still means the barmonious blending together of viands and sauces of different colors and consistencies which shall be at once pleasing to the eye, gratifying to the mind, delightful to the palate, and which shall satisfy hunger without seeming to do anything half so coarsely material.

In the evolution of the mean of the Brown banquet all these laws were, so to speak, thrown into the swamp which decorated the centre of the table.

The first glaring insuit to taste was in placing at the head of the mean the whets or relishes served in the ante-room or placed on the banquet table, if they were to be noticed at all they should have been grouped with the celery, olives, radishes, &c., under the head of how demover. There were so many of these items, however, that it would have been better taste to have used the simple French word course, which would have answered all purposes and would have looked more appropriate, while being quite as "fillin."

The laws of hormony or appropriate culinary contrast were grossly, almost criminally, violated in the selection of the soups. The gueats had no alternative but to choose between two heavy soups. Even the teacher of a cookery school knows that there should be one thin and one thick soup served at a dinner. Green turtle soup, which, owing to list starchy properties, is the very last soup to serve at a dainty dinner. Think of serving such a soup at a banquet where a number of the guests present are known to have been prohibited iron enaing fat producing foods!

At this season o

for the gods. A druling, gibbering Hottentos should know better, ho ever, than to serve two kinds of white fieshed fish at a dinner.

"Fresh mushrooms au gratin," is one of the tempting (?) vivands on this remarkable mean.

The mere mention of tresh mushrooms is enough to make one's mouth water. Think of the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club calmly and deliberately allowing their chef to murder the sacred laws of gastronouny by serving fresh mushrooms "au gastrail."

They should immediately resign or be expelled. As if to cover up the mushroom outrage by committing a more brazen one "cold quail in jelly" and "celery salad mayonnaise" were served before the roast saddle of mutton and in place of a light entree. No attention was paid to the fact that "celery" was also mentioned among the relishes.

Thraips, according to old English gastronomy, were invariably served with boiled mutton. But during the most barbarous of English times the cook who would serve "turpips slewed in cream" with roast saddle of mutton, currant jelly. Brussels sprouts and potate croqueties would lose his head for serving such a course after "celery salad mayonnaise." The freeper of the cheapest boarding house in New York could not commit such an error without incling a riot.

ENEUGRAN DICCOME.

"Terrapin a la Chesapsake" and "sorbet oh, la! la!" were perhaps the two most delightful palate toklets on this fearful and wonderful mean. They are sandwiched in between two heavy roasts, however, thus creating more epicurean discord.

I terrapin is to be hereafter served after cold quail, elery mayonnaise and a joint as heavy as hot saddle of mutton then it is particularly fortunate that the terrapin crop is almost exhausted.

A word about the wines.

Montrachet 1850, which was served with the oystets is one of the best of white Burgundys. It is worth from \$40 to \$50 per case, and the guest who sould perisat in drinking no other during the dinner be called cranky, but the hoet would be the only one to blame for serving so good a vintage at

GREAT STRIDES IN ARMY DEFENCE

Portable Armored Turrets.

MODERN RIFLES SHOOT TOO HARD.

Field Guns May Be Dragged About in

Armor Needed That Can Be Transported on the Field Withent D.lay.



witness in this country important experiments with magazine gans and smokeless powders, the probable rearmament of our army and a change of

Accuracy of aim and range of weapons of precision have marvel-

lously increased since

the last great war be-

ween civilized nations. Only the other day a few Austrian marksmen were able in an incredibly short space of time to applicate the whole personnel of a battery (represented by dummies), at a distance of 1,400 to

Artillery operates from a distance out of the range of unassisted human vision with deadly precision Shells filled with explosives wrack buildings and walls with unprecedented rapidity, which in the near future seems destined to increase as the problem of propelling high explosives as a bursting charge for projectiles draws nearer to a satisfactory solution. The newest magazine ride works with a quickness that gives a number of shots in a given time fully equal to the fire of the entire front rank of one of our infantry companies when armed with single loaders, while the penetrating force of the builet is sufficient to take it through the trunks of huve trees, as well as through earthworks almost two feet in thickness, as if they were butter, and such cover no longer affords sufficient protection for human life.

PORTABLE ARMORED TURRETS To protect the crews of rapid aring artillery as much as possible portable fortifications or armored turrets have been constructed in the Gruson Works. at Magdeburg, Germany. Heavy armored turrets were constructed years ago at these same works, and were adopted for the fortifications of almost all European countries. They were very expensive, however, and their weight and the consequent difficulty and delay in their transportation were tramendous drawbacks. Their adoption, however, in spite of these well founded objections was due to the opinions of high military au-



Not that one was in danger of starving at the feast—quite the contrary; for the knowing ones could easily pick out a most charming dinner from the profusion of edibles enumerated thereon. On the same principle that the gastroaome who goes to a well stocked market selects for his own dainty dining a few choice itdots from the widerness of raw materials exhibited there.

When means or hills of particulars of dinners, &c., were first invented by the re-called clerks of the kitchen they were submitted to the host or armies during recent wars. Even the brilliant armies during recent wars. Even the brilliant achievement of the defence of Plevna is regarded



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